

14
S E C O N D

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Corn Exchange Association

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

J A N U A R Y 8, 1856.

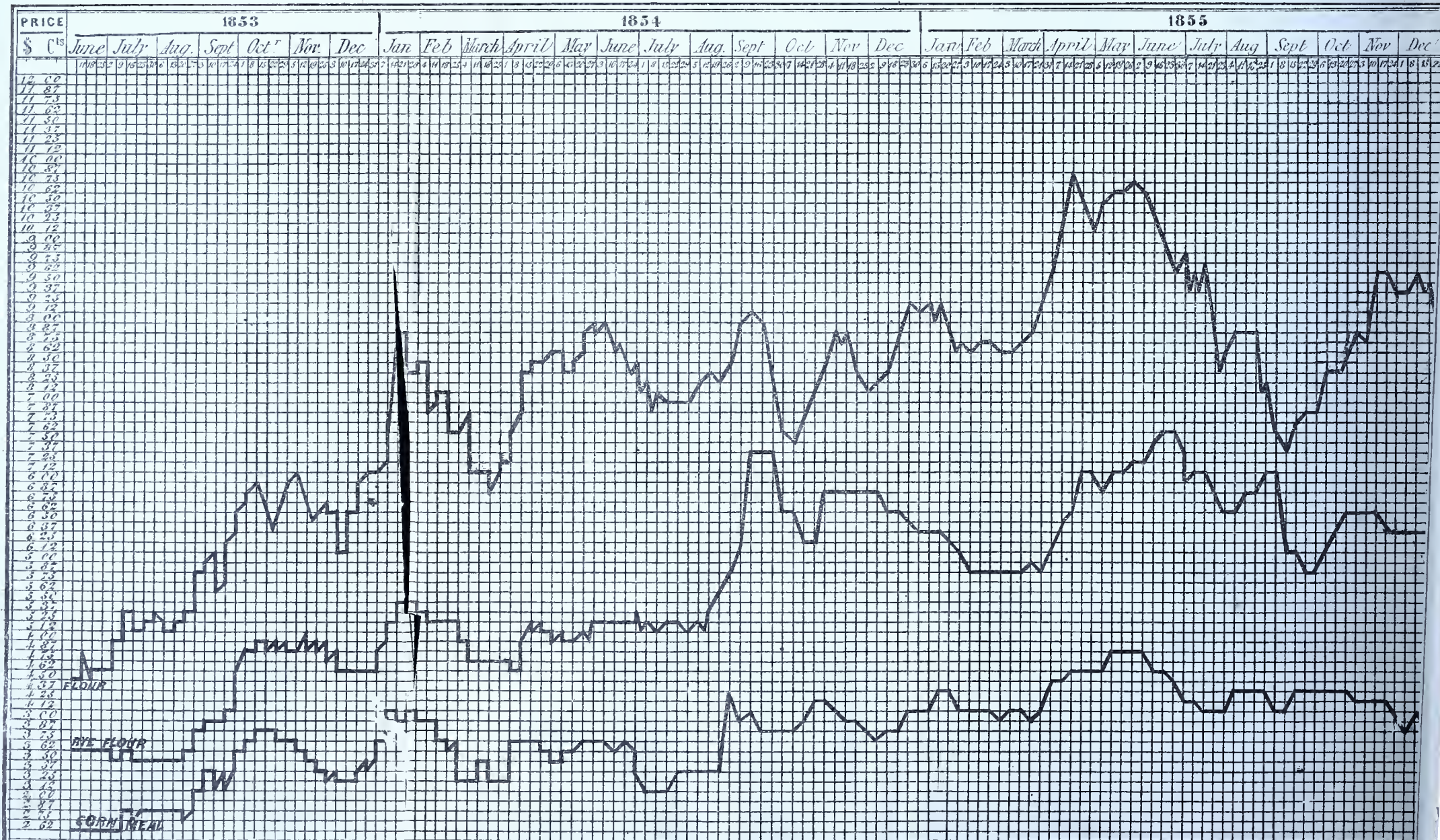
P H I L A D E L P H I A :

WINSLOW & LEISENRING, PRINTERS, 11 GOLD STREET.

1856.

Variations in the Prices of Flour, Meal, and Rye Flour IN PHILADELPHIA.

Published by WINSLOW & LEISENRING, Office of the Commercial List, 41 Gold St



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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE


Philadelphia Corn Exchange Association.

JANUARY 8, 1856.

THE termination of the second year of the existence of the Philadelphia Corn Exchange, imposes once more upon your Board of Managers the pleasing duty of making a brief Report of the continued prosperity of our Association. Our course has been so smoothly, upward and onward, during the past year, that the Board has scarcely had more to do than to chronicle the large accession of members which each month has brought to our body. As individual after individual of the Corn trade and its ramifications, has come up to make common cause with us, the usefulness of our institution has increased, and made itself more sensibly felt. So ripe had the Corn trade become for an organization of this kind, and so imperatively did its wants demand it, that the measure needed but an introduction to insure its complete and hearty adoption. The gratifying fact, that within the year past, our numbers have doubled, comprising at the present time one hundred and fifty-four members and fourteen subscribers, demonstrates the vitality and value of the Association. The Board feels a peculiar pleasure in witnessing the genial harmony now prevailing in the Corn trade. Brought within

the circle of social relations and duties by means of this organization, a mutual interest has been developed between its members, and the tone of their intercourse has visibly improved. We cherish, individually, the honor of the trade *as a whole*, much more than formerly. The gain of mercantile *morâle*, that has thus ensued, is not to be lightly esteemed.

The Treasurer reports the total receipts

of money for the year,	\$1280 00
Balance on hand, January 1, 1855,	7 38
	<hr/>
	\$1287 38
Disbursements,	1207 12
	<hr/>
Balance in Treasury, January 1, 1856, 	\$ 80 26

The total receipts into the treasury for the year 1854, were only four hundred and fourteen dollars. The increase of income for the past year, forcibly illustrates our growth.

The procuring of the fine Hall, in which the Association now holds its daily meetings, has been one of the achievements of the year. We call it an achievement, because, in point of location, light, air, comfort and elegance, there is nothing more to be desired. We believe it can safely challenge comparison with the hall of any similar institution in the country. The establishing ourselves in this place, in lieu of our former meetings in the Merchants' Exchange, has undoubtedly been advantageous to the Association, by giving it a more clearly defined individuality, and a greater prominence in the eyes of the public.

The Board has decided to grace the Hall appropriately, by placing within it a cabinet, destined for the reception of cereal curiosities. The committee which has this matter in charge, is now engaged upon it. We take this opportunity to extend to members and their friends, an invitation to present to the Association, all cereal rarities which may fall into their possession. Apart from the exhibition of monstrosities, it is designed to preserve standard samples of each year's

cereal growths, thus commencing the collection of a mass of data from which interesting inferences may hereafter be drawn.

During the past year, it became necessary to revise the rules governing the daily meetings of the Association. Upon June 9th, action was taken to this effect. We have to report, that the rules then adopted have proved practically useful, and been cheerfully complied with.

Your Board has deemed it advisable to subscribe in the name of the Corn Exchange to some of the leading newspapers of the most prominent commercial points in the Union. The advantages of such a measure are too obvious to need remark.

The Constitution and By-Laws are now presented by the Board for the first time in *printed form* to the Association. Being thus made accessible to every member, they are respectfully commended to their attention.

We have already alluded to the harmony, which is the prevailing characteristic of the trade. The best evidence of this, is the fact, that in the many weighty and varied transactions, which have been made upon this floor, and elsewhere, there has not occurred a single case of misunderstanding or difficulty, requiring any legal or outside interference, or in any way claiming the notice of the public. A spirit of honor and probity has prevented disagreements, or promptly explained them away.

This good feeling and unanimity are due not only to the daily intercourse between us in this place, but to the framing of rules, which, extending beyond the forms of bargain and sale in this house, reach to our counting-rooms, and prescribe our modes of doing business there. We have made this Association the prime director of the forms of our business relations towards our friends here, and towards our friends in the interior. We have thus obtained uniformity of action, and through it unanimity of feeling. We now resemble a well regulated army, whose efficient discipline makes it respectable and powerful. Just so long as we wish to be

prosperous, will we preserve this unity of effort unbroken. It is hoped no spirit of clique, nor short-sighted selfishness, may ever induce us to relinquish so great a good. The Board earnestly commends to your continued care and fidelity, the observance of *all* the rules of the Association.

It is the duty of your Board, speaking in your name, to extend an invitation to unite with us, to all the merchants of our goodly city, engaged in branches of business kindred to our own. We make no precise distinctions, which might prove impediments to admission to our body. To all who feel their interests akin to ours, we proffer a cordial invitation. We hope to see our Provision Merchants, Grocers, and others, fully represented here. We are happy to say, that many of them are already with us.

The utility of the connection, we now invite, will be readily apparent on a very brief consideration of the value, extent and comprehensive character of the trade in Breadstuffs of these United States. We are an agricultural people. The world has already proclaimed it to be our mission to feed less favored lands. When we look back to the past, we can afford to smile at the insignificance of countries, which were pronounced the granaries of the ancient world. What were these in comparison with an empire, whose territory embraces an area of three millions of square miles, watered by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and countless other mighty streams! Such is the prevailing fertility of the soil, that no limit can be placed upon its productive capacities. Notwithstanding the thousand avenues of employment which the character of our institutions and country throws open to the adventurous and enterprising, almost distractingly embarrassing the choice of our people, and, perhaps, for the moment, leaving our fields to be less fully tilled than the increase of our numbers, and the casualties of our harvests may demand, the cereal products of our soil are yet wonderfully great. Consider merely our present crop of Corn, variously estimated at 800 to 1,000,000,000 bushels. Taking the lower estimate, and valuing the bushel at an average rate of fifty cents, we have a

total of \$400,000,000 for the Corn product of 1855. Thus, in a single year, the yield of a single crop of Corn outruns the aggregate returns of six years' labors in the gold mines of California. In this great competition, California falls short by \$54,000,000, even when sustained by an excess of five years upon her side. We have spoken, however, of but a single crop. Great as that crop is, it does not monopolize our soil. Our Wheat crop may be set down at 150,000,000 bushels, which, at two dollars per bushel, would place \$300,000,000 more to the credit of our agriculture. We might speak further of Oats, Rye, Barley, and other crops, whose yield is also prodigious. It is not our intention, however, to go deeply into statistics, more especially at this time, before a body already so well versed in these details. Enough has been said to show to how many hundreds of millions of dollars the value of our cereal products annually rises. Reflect now on the varied forms of industry which this gigantic culture of the soil calls out. The mere moving of the crops, after the farmer has gathered them, employs the time and labor of a vast army. When at length transferred to the points of sale, the services of our own body are called into action. The sales we make, liquidate the debts of the country to the cities, and thus the veins of our commerce are filled with a circulation, whose chief element is our agricultural production.

If any of us have entertained fears, that our farmers were becoming too few, and our merchants and artizans too many for the welfare of the State, they may derive some encouragement from the facts briefly noted above. The rural population will not wholly crowd into our cities. The high prices of cereal products are already reversing the direction of the current of population. Our people, stimulated by the hope of gain, are pressing outwards from our cities towards the fertile fields of our interior. They are eager to extract from the willing soil its golden grain. Our agriculture is busily preparing to meet the increased demands upon it. Soon we

shall be gorged with abundance, and have a vast surplus to spare for the wants of the world.

Let us dwell a moment upon a few facts connected with the *export* of Bread-stuffs from this country, during the last ten or fifteen years. In doing so, we will again glance at the Corn crop. The export of Indian Corn to Great Britain from the United States, from 1840 to 1845, inclusive, reaches an annual average of only 91,000 bushels. From 1846 to 1854, the average annual export is nearly 6,000,000 bushels. Again, the exports of Flour from this country to Great Britain, from 1840 to 1845, averaged 225,000 barrels per annum. From 1846 to 1854, the average has reached nearly 1,400,000 barrels per annum.

So great an expansion of our export trade may serve partially, at least, to account for present high prices, without obliging a resort to the theory, that of late years our agriculture has been neglected. It gives, too, an impressive view of the present and prospective greatness of our trade in Bread-stuffs, and demonstrates the propriety of our invitation to our mercantile friends to join with us. All exchangers of Food, in whatever shape, have a common interest with us. The course of their business, indeed, is more or less parallel with ours.

In the common prosperity of the country, our own city has had no mean share. We have had the satisfaction to see her advance steadily in her manufacturing and commercial career. Solely dependent upon her own resources, she judiciously uses them for her own improvement, and in aiding enterprises which may redound to her advantage. She has made vigorous and successful exertions to complete her railroad connections with the great interior. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad stands forth to-day in evidence of her wise liberality and successful energy. The day that road pierced the Alleghenies, and overcame the mountain barriers, which had so long baffled us, marked the commencement of a new era of Philadelphia prosperity. The results to this city will be commensurate with those of the Erie Canal to the city of

New York. Into this great trunk road many a tributary branch will pour the treasures of the West. We need not say to you, how her business has constantly increased, far outstripping even the most sanguine expectations. Her crowded depots, her endless trains of cars, and the freight-bills she presents you, demonstrate her success to the most careless observer. Granting that our city wavers for a moment in the trial of a new form of government, under which she is slowly gathering the experience necessary to its wise administration, she may still, in the midst of her perplexities, proudly point to the Central Road as a well conceived and ably executed enterprise.

The past year has not, for the most part, been favourable for a striking railroad exhibit of the transportations of Bread-stuffs. During two-thirds of the year, our sources of supply in the West seemed dried up and barren. When, therefore, we find in the statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, that our city has received over her road, during the year 1855, 435,846 barrels of Flour, 756,699 bushels of Grain, and 19,000 barrels of Whiskey; it is to be borne in mind, that these receipts have been chiefly crowded into the space of a few months at the close of the year. During the last twelve months, the Road has been extending its iron arms, waiting to grasp the products of the West. It is but of late those iron arms have been filled. With a capacity to move a thousand tons of merchandise every day from each extremity of the Road, and no limits to a further increase of her carrying power, she will prove herself equal to every demand upon her services.

It is interesting in this connection to note the ability of the Road to draw to us the commerce of the West, as evinced in the fact of the large and frequent shipments of Tennessee Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., which have, for the first time during the past year, passed over her track on their way to this city. A trade, which would seem by geographical position and relations, to belong naturally and of necessity to New Orleans, finds yet a magnetic power in our Locomotives and iron rails,

which draws it irresistibly Eastward. We heartily welcome this new tide of business to our city, and hope to see it widen and deepen with time.

We would not be doing justice to our own feelings, whilst speaking of our Railroad connections, were we to omit some allusion to the visit of the Rochester and Elmira Delegation to our city at the close of August last. That visit was a happy and apposite illustration of the value of the iron chains which bind our people commercially and socially together. But a year before, the flourishing cities which those gentlemen so well represented, seemed far remote from us. Now they are our near neighbours, daily interchanging offices of friendship and business with us. As in Tennessee, we have found new friends and customers; so in the country traversed by the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Elmira Railroad, we have enjoyed a like good fortune. We trust that the acquaintance so happily initiated on the 30th of last August, may generously ripen into a strong and enduring intimacy. We feel that we cannot have too many friends, nor from too many quarters. It is our ambition to *win* as many as we can, and to keep them when won.

In taking a closer view of the Flour and Grain trade of Philadelphia, we find an interesting feature presented in her city mills. These are now eleven in number. Their joint capacity, at a low average, is estimated at 1,500 barrels per day. The most of these are of recent origin, and we hear of yet others about to be built. Among the proprietors of these mills, we reckon some of our ablest and worthiest men. To their hands is fitly committed the task of rearing up this great branch of industry to still greater proportions. The domestic consumption of Flour in this city per annum, is roughly rated at 600,000 barrels, and her exports for 1855, to foreign ports *and coastwise*, amounted to 309,600 barrels. Taking into the account the Flour on hand at the close of last year, the total business of the last twelve months embraced about 1,000,000 barrels of Flour. Of Wheat, we have sold about 1,400,000 bushels, and of Corn, over 1,600,000 bushels. We

shall not specify other grains, as valuable tables containing the desired information will be found appended to this Report. The business of the past year compares satisfactorily with that of the preceding, but neither furnishes a good stand-point from which to view the future. But a few months have elapsed since the products of the West were again gathered from her soil in sufficient abundance to fill the channels of trade. As year after year brings new tributary roads to our city, our statistics of Bread-stuffs will be found to increase annually at a prodigious rate. Our Corn trade has a daily more extended field of action offered to its efforts, and will not be slow to enter upon it.

In whatever Philadelphia has accomplished, she has been very little indebted to any external aid. The Federal Government does not generously unlock its treasury in our behalf. It runs no lines of Steamships to our port at its own expense. Of our own free will, moreover, we have chosen to dispense with some of those convenient aids which our neighbours freely use. The disparity of our banking capital, as compared with that of New York, Boston, and other cities, has sometimes excited the curious attention of your Board. In this particular, New York boasts sixty-six banks to our seventeen, and Boston forty-one. Thus these cities possess five to six dollars of banking capital to one of ours. For the last ten years we have been stationary in this respect. Our trade and population have greatly increased, but our banks are no more numerous *now* than then. It is not our purpose here to plunge into a discussion upon banking. We have no pet theory to maintain, nor any wish to read you a lecture in Political Economy. The commercial world has every where availed itself of the banking system, and so given it the stamp of its approbation. With no banks in the country at all, our city would fare quite as well as any of her sisters and rivals. But since there are banks, the question arises, whether our commercial ability and enterprise do not demand a banking capital more nearly corresponding in amount with that of our neighbours. Can we be expected to accomplish as much as

they without being placed more upon an equality in this respect? New York can bid more boldly and largely for the trade of the West than we. The assistance given to her business by her superior banking capital, enables her to dispose readily of whatever mercantile operations may offer. No accumulation of business can overload her hands. When they are strained, help is promptly given. Her active capital daily seeks fresh fields for its employment, and the whole machinery of trade is kept in a state of vigorous action. Our city banks, few in number, have done what they could. We prefer no complaints. Conceding the utility of a well ordered banking system to the successful prosecution of our commerce, we believe, that some addition to the existing number of our institutions would place us upon a better footing as competitors with our neighbours for the trade of the interior.

It is with great pleasure your Board has noticed the presence in our port of vessels from the East Indies during the past year. Although we have no large figures to submit to you on this head, we yet hail with the most lively satisfaction, every evidence of the return of a trade, which was once almost peculiar to our waters. We wish we could boast more freely of our foreign trade as represented by our own shipping. We are still content to employ the vessels of a sister and rival city in a trade which should be carried on in our own bottoms, and upon our own Delaware. We have, however, a promise in the future, which we think will be realized. We notice with interest more frequent arrivals from London than formerly, and learn that the establishment of a new line of packets between that city and our own, is now in progress. The time is rapidly approaching, when our Railroads, now more or less incomplete, will exercise their legitimate influence upon our foreign commerce, and whiten our noble river with the sails of all nations.

The Association will be pleased to hear that the Liverpool Line of Steamships will at a probably early date, resume their trips to this port. The Line has seen some vicissitudes, but none caused by the want of a paying business from this

city. So true is this, that the owners intend to place more vessels on the Line, for the sake of more frequent communication. We predict for the renewal of the enterprise a complete success. We here beg leave to commend our port to the projectors of new Lines of steam communication with this country. A city with a population of half a million, distinguished for her mercantile integrity, and about to become by virtue of her western connections, a vast depot for our agricultural productions, certainly holds out some inducements not unworthy of consideration.

In this connection it may not be improper for your Board to suggest the necessity to our city government of building an auxiliary Ice Boat, if we wish to secure an open navigation in the Delaware. The boat now in use has been almost entirely rebuilt, and is doing effective service in our Bay. It is, however, scarcely advisable to rely upon a single boat, excellent as she may be, since a very possible accident might disable her in the very moment of need.

Now that provision has been made, and yet more in progress, of suitable wharfage and dockage for the reception and complete shelter of the largest steamships that float, vessels need no longer fear the action of the drifting ice whilst lying in our port. The enterprise and forethought of the gentlemen who have invested their capital in a noble effort to provide the much needed accommodation which the huge vessels of the present day require, deserve the highest encomiums. It now remains for the city to second their exertions, and by providing another first class Ice Boat, keep the way open for vessels to ride up into the new and splendid harborage now offered them. It is hoped, then, we may soon have a new and a strong boat.

The Board would submit to your consideration the propriety of applying to the Legislature for a charter for our Association. It would invest us with some rights and privileges, which, taking into account our present and prospective growth, it might be well we should possess.

There remains to the Board the sad duty of noting the

deaths of two members of the Association. We allude to the late Mr. William Richards and Mr. Benjamin Detwiler. Our body can ill afford to lose the services of two valuable and efficient members. When we add, that in their private and social relations, they were equally estimable, we feel the greatness of their loss.

In conclusion, the Board begs leave to tender its acknowledgments to its President, Wm. B. Thomas, Esq., for the able, gentlemanlike and impartial manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office. In fact, all the relations of the Board to the President and to each other, have been of a genial and pleasant character. To the manly candor and intelligence of its presiding officer, the Board now wishes to bear abiding witness. Having announced his determination not to be again a candidate for election to his office in this body, we take pleasure in having this public and unstudied expression of our feelings accompany him in his resignation.

By order of the Board,

GEO. L. BUZBY,
FRANCIS A. GODWIN,
SAML. L. WITMER,
Committee.

Philadelphia, January 8th, 1856.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1856.

President,

HENRY BUDD.

Secretary,

GEORGE L. BUZBY.

Treasurer,

JOHN DERBYSHIRE.

Managers.

Henry Budd,

George L. Buzby,

John Derbyshire,

William H. James,

Francis A. Goodwin,

James Steel,

Alexander G. Cattell,

Joseph Edwards,

Christian J. Hoffman,

Samuel S. Ward,

Jacob B. Lancaster.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1855.

(From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 7th.)

We have been obligingly furnished from the Patent Office with the subjoined interesting approximate estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States for the year 1855, made up from the most authentic accessible data, by D. J. Brown, Esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. It may be here stated that if there be any error in the estimate, it is in falling below rather than above the truth, either in the quantity or value of the products :

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

		<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Total Value.</i>
Indian Corn.....	600,000,000 bushels at 60 cents.....		\$360,300,000
Wheat	165,000,000 bushels at \$1 50.....		247,500,000
Rye.....	14,000,000 bushels at \$1 00.....		14,000,000
Barley	6,600,000 bushels at 90 cents.....		5,940,000
Oats.....	170,000,000 bushels at 40 cents.....		68,000,000
Buckwheat	10,000,000 bushels at 50 cents.....		5,000,000
Potatoes	110,000,000 bushels at 37 cents.....		41,250,000
Flaxseed.....	58,000 bushels at \$1 25.....		72,500
Beans and Peas.....	9,500,000 bushels at \$2 00.....		19,000,000
Seeds	1,000,000 bushels at \$3 00.....		3,000,000
Rice.....	250,000,000 pounds at 4 cents.....		10,000,000
Sugar (cane).....	505,000,000 pounds at 7 cents.....		35,350,000
Sugar (maple).....	34,000,000 pounds at 8 cents.....		2,720,000
Molasses.....	14,000,000 gallons at 30 cents.....		4,200,000
Wine.....	2,500,000 gallons at \$1 00.....		2,500,000
Hops.....	3,500,000 pounds at 15 cents.....		525,000
Orchard products.....			25,000,000
Garden products.....			50,000,000
Tobacco.....	190,000,000 pounds at 10 cents.....		19,000,000
Cotton	1,700,000,000 pounds at 8 cents.....		136,000,000
Hemp	34,500 tons at \$100 00.....		3,450,000
Flax.....	800,000 pounds at 10 cents.....		80,000
Hay and Fodder....	16,000,000 tons at \$10 00.....		160,000,000
Pasturage.....			143,000,000

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

		<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Total Value.</i>
Horned Cattle.....	21,000,000	at \$20 00 each..	\$420,000,000
Horses, asses & mules	5,100,000	at \$60 00 each..	306,600,000
Sheep.....	23,500,000	at \$ 2 00 each..	47,000,000

		<i>Valuation.</i>	<i>Total Value.</i>
Swine.....	32,000,000	at \$5 00 each ..	\$160,000,000
Poultry			20,000 000
Slaughtered animals.....			200,000,000
Butter and Cheese..	500,000,000 pounds at 15 cents.....		75,000,000
Milk, (exclusive of that used for but- ter and cheese)....	1,000,000,000 gallons at 10 cents.....		100,000,000
Wool.....	60,000,000 pounds at 35 cents.....		21,000,000
Beeswax and honey..	16,000,000 pounds at 15 cents.....		2,400,000
Silk Cocoons.....	5,000 pounds at \$1 00.....		5,000

The imports to Philadelphia from foreign ports in 1854 and 1855 were as follows:

	1854.	1855.
Entered for consumption—Dry Goods.....	\$6,411,882	\$4,132,355
“ “ Miscellaneous.....	8,027,526	8,391,030
“ warehousing—Dry Goods.....	2,302,130	1,102,191
“ “ Miscellaneous.....	1,983,046	1,382,211
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$18,724,584	\$15,008,787
	15,008,787	
	<hr/>	
Excess in 1854.....	\$3,715,797	

Exports of Bread-stuffs and Provisions from Philadelphia to Foreign Ports in 1855.

		<i>Value.</i>
Flour	barrels	205,119 \$1,742,843
Corn Meal	“	92,137 407,951
Rye Flour	“	12,692 85,921
Ship Bread	“	21,763 70,897
Wheat	bushels.....	296,264 448,190
Rye	“	41,771 51,149
Corn	“	684,642 538,969
Oats	“	4,031 1,723
Beef	tierces and barrels.....	7,300 144,216
Pork	“	7,685 163,375
Hams	pounds.....	1,472,414 128,704
Hams & Bacon	“	1,066,803 98,112
Bacon	“	2,582,850 219,006
Lard	“	873,778 96,966
Butter	“	332,653 54,091
Cheese	“	58,061 4,832

		<i>Value.</i>
Candles	pounds.....	639,320 \$99,338
Soap	"	1,095,822 61,695
Tallow	"	785,742 85,026
Rice	tierces and barrels.....	1,930 45,041
Fish	"	392 1,387
Seeds	"	10 231
Sugar	hogsheads and barrels.....	1,175 35,229
Brandy.....		544
Whiskey.....		203
Ale.....		2,304
Ale and Cider.....		684
Cider.....		678
Porter and Ale.....		400
Liquor.....		128
Hops.....		232
Total.....		\$ 4,590 065

NAMES OF MEMBERS.

ACHESON & ROMMEL,
 ALLEN & HOUGEL,
 ALBURGER, J. T., & CO.,
 BUDD & COMLY,
 BUNKER, B. M.,
 BARNET, NESBIT & GARRETSON,
 BRINATZ, JAMES, JR.,
 BUZBY & CO.,
 BALDWIN, STEPHEN, & CO.,
 BURTON, E. P.,
 BINGHAM, DAVIS & CO.,
 BEWLEY, JAS. L.,
 BEHM & HALL,
 BENNERS, G. & J.,
 BECK, T. B.,
 BACON, J. W.,
 BUMM & BRO.,
 BISHOP, SIMONS & CO.,
 BEIDELMAN & HEYWARD,
 BARCLAY & KENNEDY,
 BROCK, S. Z.,
 BILGER & TAYLOR,
 CADWALADER, D. S.,
 CRAIG & BELLAS,
 COOPER, DAVID,
 CATTELL, A. G.,
 COOKMAN & BROTHER,
 CHRISTIAN, S. J.,
 COPE, FRANCIS R.,
 CRAIG & BAKER,

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
 CUMMINGS, C. H.,
 CASSADY, JAS., & SON,
 COLHOUN & COWTON,
 CRAIG, A. C., & CO.,
 CACHARD, EDW.,
 CHEESEBROUGH, A. F.,
 DERBYSHIRE, A. J. & CO.,
 DAVIS, C. K. & CO.,
 DEVINE MARK & CO.,
 DETWILER & HARTRAUFT,
 DAVIS, MORRIS,
 DALLETT & BROS.,
 DITHMAR & BUTZ,
 DUNWOODY, J. & BRO.,
 EDWARDS, JOSEPH,
 FREED, WARD & FREED,
 FREEMAN & SIMPSON,
 GODWIN & MELLON,
 GUNCKLE, D. C.,
 GASKILL, J. W.,
 GICKER, W. B.,
 GUNNESON JNO. & CO.,
 GRANT & TWELLS,
 GROVE & BROTHER,
 GAUL & LEWIS,
 GIBBS, CHAS.,
 GILPIN, WM. H.,
 GILLESPIE & ZELLER,
 GIBSON, JNO. SON & CO.,

HUMPHREYS, HOFFMAN & WRIGHT,
 HIRST, E. J.,
 HARRIS, LEECH & CO.,
 HAWKINS, W. & E. H.,
 HOLMES, T. DALY,
 HOUSTON, PRETTYMAN & CO.,
 HARVEY & CO.,
 HENDERSON, A. F.,
 HOWARD & CO.,
 HULL, PETER,
 ISRAEL V. JAMES,
 JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS,
 JANNEY, B. S. & CO.,
 JOHNSTON, EDW. C.,
 IVINS & ALLEN,
 KNIGHT & BELL,
 KERN, JOS. C.,
 KINZER, G. & CO.,
 KILGORE, WILSON & CO.,
 KIRKPATRICK, J. & CO.,
 KIRKPATRICK, ROLAND, & CO.,
 KNORR, J. K.,
 KOONS & HERTSTINE,
 KERR ALEXANDER,
 LEA, ROBESON,
 LEFEVRE, BLACK & CO.,
 LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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